

Farlow, N. E. Marine Algae, p. 66.

Farlow, Anderson & Eaton, Alg. Am.-Bor. Exsicc., No. 95.

Phycotheca Boreali-Americana, No. 675.

Scytosiphon hippuroides Lyngbye, Hydrophytologia Danica, p. 63, Pl. XIV, B.

var. FRAGILIS (Harv.) Kjellm.

Kjellman, Algae of the Arctic Sea, p. 268.

Phycotheca Boreali-Americana, No. 676.

D. fragilis Harvey in Kuetzing, Species Algarum, p. 485; Tabulae Phycologicae, Vol. VI., p. 19, Pl. LII, fig. 1.

D. MACOUNII Farlow.

Farlow, Bulletin Torrey Bot. Club, Vol. XVI., p. 11, Pl. LXXXVII, fig. 1.

D. EKMANI Aresch.

Areschoug, Observationes Phycologicae, Part 3, p. 52.

Phycotheca Boreali-Americana, No. 533.

D. CORYMBOSUS Kjellm.

Kjellman, Algae of the Arctic Sea, p. 267, Pl. XXVI.

The writer is indebted to Dr. L. Kolderup-Rosenvinge, of Copenhagen, for specimens of Dictyosiphon from Europe and Greenland, and for notes as to the differences between the American and the European forms.

## ASTER CONCINNUS IN NEW ENGLAND.

L. ANDREWS.

EARLY in September, 1898, while botanizing with Mr. C. H. Bissell along the foot of the precipitous cliffs of Meriden Mountain in Connecticut, we found, growing with the little fern, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, in the crevices of the rocks, a peculiar form of Aster. As these rock-crevices are usually very dry and devoid of soil, rarely supporting more than a small amount of vegetation, the occurrence of these Asters was very noticeable. A few specimens were collected, and, after drying, were examined, but with very unsatisfactory results.

Later, in making up a package for the New England Botanical Club, one of these strange Asters was included. The following portion of a letter, dated June 9, 1900, from Mr. M. L. Fernald, phanerogamic curator of the club herbarium, gives the result of his investigation.



"Your No. 674, *Aster* from 1,000 feet on Meriden Mountain, proves to be the extremely rare and little known *A. concinnus*, Willd. I have compared it with authentic specimens, which have themselves been verified by comparison in the Willdenow herbarium, and feel no hesitation in so placing it. The plant is one of the rarest and least known of American species and, though Dr. Gray doubtfully referred a few more southern specimens to it, your plant much better matches the authentic specimens which we have than does anything else I have seen. Other New England collectors have sent me plants under the name *A. concinnus*, but theirs have thus far proved to be forms of *A. laevis*. Your plant, as you will see, has thinner, greener leaves than that species, and the bracts are thin and linear-attenuate, not unlike those of *A. longifolius* or *A. paniculatus*. I hope you will watch the plant this year and secure us some good material. I am sorry that I did not detect the plant in time for your Flora of Meriden Mountain."

In the Synoptical Flora of North America, Dr. Gray says of *Aster concinnus*: "North America, received by Willdenow from Muhlenburg. An indigenous specimen from Pennsylvania, *Minn*, in herb. Cosson. This and perhaps that of North Carolina, *Schweinitz* in herb. Ell. (now lost), and Arkansas, *Harvey*, seem to be the only indigenous ones seen." We now have the pleasure of announcing in the pages of RHODORA an additional station for this extremely rare species.

SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

## A FEW ADDITIONS TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FLORA.

ALVAH A. EATON.

THE lists of New England plants which appear in RHODORA are very helpful to the general collector, showing him where knowledge is deficient and observation demanded. They should also help compilers of botanies so that no future work need leave a large percentage of a state's flora unrecorded.

"Massachusetts and South" is the limit of many plants found over the line in New Hampshire, and just about ten per cent of the plants found in this neighborhood are not accredited to the state in a recent pretentious work.

Under these circumstances it may not be amiss to amend the lists